

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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Weekly, per six months	1.00
Weekly, per year	2.00

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The brand of Cubans, fighting with General Shafter, is all right.

General Shafter weighs nearly 300 pounds. When he does come down on the Spaniards, he will come down on them heavily, you may rest assured.

If this country is compelled to keep the Philippine islands, there will be room for a good many office seekers and surely our friends from Ohio will not be found lagging behind.

New Mexico is furnishing a good many volunteers, considering the ratio of its population to the calls for troops. New Mexico does not propose to be behind in the procession and gets there somehow or another.

Admiral Camara's fleet is still floundering about the entrance to the Suez canal. The Mediterranean is not dangerous to Spanish men-of-war for the present and a good place to flounder about in.

Collectors of taxes should bear in mind that the funds collected from tax levies are absolutely necessary for the maintenance and support of the territorial and county governments and should therefore perform the duties of their offices promptly and energetically.

The people of small means, who bought up the recent war loan bonds, are not at all dissatisfied with the conduct of the war. They know that the government is doing all that can be done and have no fear either for the government or for the bonds they bought.

The Ohio campaign is progressing nicely this year, although without the aid of Governor Bushnell and Mr. Kurtz. This is about as good a year for the measuring of swords by the Republican factions in that state, as can well be had; the result of the election will clear up the political situation there mightily.

The shon pure Democratic newspapers of Kansas do not approve of the Populist-Democratic fusion ticket now in the field. So far eight of them have repudiated the combination and are fighting it. The Democratic newspapers of the Sunflower state are awakening to the fact, that fusion means all for the Pops and nothing for the Democrats.

The right kind of men seem to have hold of the affairs of the Santa Fe Fruit company. The people of this city and especially the property owners should and this enterprise with every means in their power, as it promises to prove of great benefit and utility to this section and to this city. Public spirited and good citizens should give this company all possible support. The citizen, who subscribes for its stock, will help this city and help himself.

Hundreds of farmers who, two years ago, were strong Populists and voted and worked for Mr. Bryan's election, are found to be purchasers of bonds under the recent war loan. It is gratifying to see how the sunshine of prosperity is dispelling the gloomy clouds of Populism and fiat money in this country. The farmer who buys a bond that will be paid principal and interest, in the best money the world knows, will not vote the Populist ticket hereafter. That can be depended upon.

The Silver City Independent remarks: "B. T. Link, who made such an efficient superintendent of public instruction three years ago, will be a candidate for the same nomination on the Democratic ticket, and will be strongly backed by the Central delegation. H. H. Betts will more than likely be the Republican nominee."

Mr. Betts is well known in this city and county and his many friends here hope he will be nominated and elected. He certainly has all necessary qualifications for the office named and would fill it acceptably and well.

There is a goodly lot of people in this country, hard at work trying to find something in the constitution forbidding the acquisition of new territory by the United States. They have read the document and its amendments through and through and read it over and over again but so far have in reality found nothing to suit them. The fact is, that the constitution contains nothing that can be construed as against the powers of the government to acquire new territory. That instrument makes provision for the disposition of new territory, which is a plain admission that it can be acquired; but it is silent as to the right, for the reason that such a right was of the very essence of government or sovereignty, and it would have been

ridiculous to define it. Every state on earth, from the time of the Pharaohs to the present, has claimed and exercised that right as a part of its sovereignty and necessary to its being.

The men who made the constitution were great-minded. They did not deem it necessary to include in the instrument what was universally conceded, but they made express provision for the territory that would be acquired by the exercise of this inherent exercise of sovereignty.

The concert of European powers may not regard it as a serious matter and it may not look very plausible, but still the question of an Anglo-American alliance is being pushed to the front by the inexorable trend of events. A sinister suggestion of German interference in the Philippines, coupled with Austria's open and France's secret support upon his haunches in solemn and somber silence, are not necessarily signs and omens, but to the excited imagination of an awakened public they have a suggestive significance. England's attitude of friendship so far is in sharp comparison.

The Hawaiian Debate.

The debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolution in the senate is assuming a most ridiculous aspect, and the anti-annexationists are furnishing the country with a whole lot of amusement. For a time, at the beginning of the jaw show, the friends of the resolutions displayed some little exasperation over the delay caused by so much talk, but when a test vote determined that a majority of the senators were in favor of annexation they settled down to enjoy the burlesque.

Yesterday, Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, lost his temper and declared that the people had a fever and were forcing the senate into an act of madness. Mr. Tillman, the famous, was somewhat out of humor himself, and accused the majority of the senate of being up to "devilment," and said "something was rotten in Denmark." These things are amusing and also indicate that the opposition is fast nearing the end of its string. According to an understanding among any talking, and that of itself is very discouraging to the few men who have undertaken to talk the resolution to death.

One of the dignified senators, a few days ago, made the assertion, in a harangue against the resolutions, that the sugar trust was responsible for the annexation sentiment in congress, and that a mighty trust was leading a republican form of government to destruction. The general supposition over the country is, and some fairly good reasons exist for that supposition, that the sugar trust is using every art known to lobbyists to defeat a measure which promises to break the hold that corporation has on the people at present in the price of sugar.

But then the sugar trust is not held in very deep affection by the masses, and while annexation of the Hawaiian islands may cause Mr. Bate, Mr. Tillman, and their friends great sorrow, the greater part of the people will be highly pleased when the talking match has been declared off and a vote taken.

Protection and Markets of the World.

Another of the pet theories of the free traders has been sent glimmering into the region where fallacies usually bring up an utter wreck, smashed beyond all hope of repair. For years the free trade argument has been that in order for the United States to sell goods in the markets of the world, the home markets must be thrown wide open to foreign competition, but a report just issued by the treasury department on exports for the year 1895, completely disproves this theory.

According to that report the exports from this country to Japan in 1895 amounted to \$13,250,000, which is over 75 per cent more than the exports in 1890 and almost three times more than those in 1885. While this vast increase in exports has been going on there has been an actual falling off in the imports from Japan. In 1897 that country shipped to the United States goods valued at \$24,000,000; in 1895 the imports were \$25,500,000. It is evident, therefore, that this increase is not due to any free trade legislation on the part of this country. In 1895, when imports were the largest and the exports the smallest, the Wilson-Gorman bill, that paragon of Democratic legislation, was in effect. The increase is the direct result of the ability of this country to sell certain commodities abroad cheaper than any other nation can sell them. It is purely a matter of competition, in which the manufacturers and merchants of the United States have proved themselves able to underbid those European countries which, until recently, have practically had things their own way.

The success of this country, under such circumstances and conditions, is indisputable evidence that many of the industries of the United States have arrived at a stage of development where they can command the trade of the world with a little effort put forth in ascertaining the requirements of foreign markets and filling them. Without protection such a result could never have been attained. The immense advantages of this country as a producer in certain lines are set forth by a recent consular report to the British government from its agent in Japan. This statement cites a recent case in which bids were asked on some locomotives. The English manufacturers offered them at \$12,000 and to deliver them in 12 months. The American builders agreed to make them for \$8,000 and ship them in 14 weeks. It is not necessary to state who got the contract.

The trade records show a great increase, not only in iron and steel exports from America, but also in chemicals, leather, oils, tobacco, wooden

manufacture, and many miscellaneous items not especially enumerated. It is plainly demonstrated that this country's ability to compete for the trade of Japan has developed much more rapidly than that of any other country. Nor does this condition apply to Japan alone. American manufacturers have bid on contracts in England within the past year and secured them, while factories in some parts of that country have been compelled to stand idle for the lack of work of the same kind. American goods are finding their way into the markets of France, Germany and Russia in greater quantities than ever before known, and that while the iniquitous Dingley law is ruining the country, according to free traders, the Democrats and Populists. It is plainly to be seen that the Cobdenites will have to trump up some other argument with which to support their pet theory.

An Asinine Proposal.

(New York Evening Sun.)

Of all the assinine proposals made during the present war, that of the New York Herald in favor of a joint American and Spanish protectorate over the Philippines is the worst. We warn Spain that she will never get the value of her representative for this country. Gordon Bennett to his own intellectual resources. She must see that someone else edits the paper.

A Colfax County Candidate for the Legislature.

(Raton Range.)

Colfax county desires an honest and capable legislature. With that end in view strong pressure is being used to persuade Colonel J. W. Dwyer to make the race on the Republican ticket this fall as representative for this county. The colonel is a man of large experience in public affairs, of conceded ability and possessing the sterling integrity that will place him beyond the attempts of the corruptionists that haunt New Mexico's legislatures. Colonel Dwyer can be nominated and elected if he will consent.

Sensible and Patriotic.

(St. Louis Republic.)

It is gratifying to note that the president will forego the usual vacation during the heated season. His determination to stay by his "war room" indicates that he has no intention of letting up on the campaign work in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. This is right. The greater the vigor with which the war is pushed the sooner it will end, and in a short war the loss of life and property will be relatively small. From this it can be seen that one of decisive aggression, even to carrying it to the shores of Spain.

A Pleasing Peculiarity.

(Marat Halstead in Brooklyn Standard Union.)

It is a peculiarity of President McKinley that he likes congressmen. He isn't anxious about the prerogatives of his office; he likes to have congressmen around him and to throw certain responsibilities upon them. After unloading all the blame he can on the representatives of the people and of the several states, he finds a vast abundance of business on hand and sufficient responsibility to command his consistent attention.

The Wood-Roosevelt Regiment.

(Washington News.)

When the regiment which is now generally known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders was organized, there were people disposed to smile at it. In every war there have been regiments which were very pretty on dress parade but not terrible in action. Somehow or other, when the regiment was sent to fight, they were found to be made of straw. Now, what does that mean? Student—What a hairbreadth escape really is.—Up to Date.

No Reason For It.

"He's repentant, of course?"

"I guess not. The board of directors decided not to prosecute."—Detroit News.

The Actress.

This way the actress cuts her capers. She has lots of love in the papers and very little on the stage.

OFFICE FITTINGS.

Filing cabinets of every description, stenographic and files, pigeon hole cases, legal blank cases, office ticklers and every conceivable kind of office fittings and furniture can be had of the New Mexican Printing Company. Write for descriptive, illustrated pamphlets.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$2.50.

Notaries' Records.

The New Mexican Printing Company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

Half Fare Everywhere.

July 4, 1898, the D. & R. G. R. R. will sell tickets between all stations at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 3, good to return July 5.

LET YOUR NEXT TRIP BE SOUTHWARD VIA

Mexican Central Railroad

You can reach the very heart of Mexico. The Mexican Central Railroad is standard gauge throughout and offers all conveniences of modern rail travel. For rates and further information address G. A. MULLER, Gen. Agt., El Paso, Tex.

Captain Borradaile has secured 127 men for enlistment in Company A, U. S. territorial volunteer infantry. Yesterday afternoon the captain received a telegram from Governor Otero asking for five more volunteers for the "Rough Riders." They will leave for Santa Fe tonight.

A suit has been filed in the District court by the First National bank of Albuquerque, J. B. Patterson, Joseph Goldstein and Jacobo Yrisarri to compel the board of county commissioners of Valencia county to levy a tax to pay a judgment already secured against the county.

The board of directors of the Albuquerque Land & Irrigation company held an important meeting Wednesday afternoon. After discussing the recent decision of Judge McEly, the board decided to at once inaugurate work on the new canal. The company's attorneys were instructed to proceed with the necessary steps to secure the right-of-way. It is given out that the construction of the canal will be vigorously prosecuted when once begun.

Colfax County.

Mrs. Gus Peterson and children have returned to their Raton home from an extended eastern visit.

William Young, of Denver, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Howells in Raton.

Sallie, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Judd Lyon, of Raton, died in Springfield last week.

Mrs. Angie Gallette, wife of George B. Gallette, died in Raton last week.

Ben Frankenberg, representing Newman & Mendelson, of Raton, is in Old Mexico purchasing drawn work and sombreros for his firm.

Mrs. W. Sims has returned to her Raton home from an extended visit with relatives in Independence, Kas.

Miss Helen Perry has returned to her Chicago home from a visit with her sister in Raton, Mrs. Charles Miller.

Captain Jack Fleming, U. S. mine inspector, visited the Colfax county coal mines in an official way last week.

Generous Dan O'Leary.

There is nothing half hearted about Dan O'Leary. He and a party of friends were passing the Grand Opera House the other evening, when they were accosted by an urchin with: "Say, mister, give me a quarter to see 'Half a King'?" Dan at once dived down in his pocket and, fishing up some silver, said: "Here, my boy, take 50 cents and see a whole king."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Antidote Handy.

"It has been asserted that kissing cures dyspepsia," remarked Mr. Gaswell. "That should be valuable knowledge for a newly married man," replied Mr. Dukane. "Why?" "With his wife's kisses he can counteract the effect of her cooking."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Last Straw.

"Well, this is about the end of us," said the horse, looking up from his pail. "What's that?" inquired the cow. "In bygone days school children used to be whipped with a harness strap, but here I seen an account of a teacher who whipped a boy half to death with a piece of a bicycle tire."—New York Journal.

The Reply Unexpected.

"Now, Thomas," said a certain bishop, after taking his servant to task one morning, "who is it that sees all we do and hears all we say and knows all we think and who regards even me in my bishop's robes as but a vile worm of the dust?" And Thomas replied, "The missus, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Definitions.

She—Well, a kiss may be defined as the juxtaposition of the labial orifices of two persons of opposite sex. He—But when two women kiss. She—That isn't a kiss!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

One Thing It Taught.

Professor—Dante, the king, found a sword suspended over his head in a single moment. Now, what does that mean? Student—What a hairbreadth escape really is.—Up to Date.

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THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1890, and made its first campaign, beginning November 15th, 1890, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos

Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in

the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President.

E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

SPECIAL RATES, VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE

INTERNATIONAL MEETING CONGRESS AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JULY 6-9, 1898. For the above occasion the Santa Fe Route will place on sale tickets to Salt Lake and return at a rate of \$8.00 for the round trip. Date of sale, July 3, good for return passage 20 days from date of sale. Stopovers allowed at all west of Colorado common points. ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP VIA SANTA FE ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND PORTLAND, ORE.

The North American Traveler's Union meets in San Francisco July 3, 1898. The rate from Santa Fe will be \$24.50 for the round trip, tickets limited to August 31, 1898. Dates of sale June 30 and July 1, 1898. The Fourth Triennial National Council of Congregational churches will be held in Portland, Ore., July 7-12, 1898. The rate for ticket of Santa Fe, N. M., to Portland and return is \$63.50. Tickets will be on sale July 1, 1898, and will be limited to August 31, 1898. These tickets admit of stopover in certain places, and furnish the means of cheap traveling to California and other Pacific coast points.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY 7-12, VIA

Dates of sale, July 3, 1898, to 3 and 4, 1898, limited to July 15, subject to extension until August 31. Fare for the round trip \$8.50. CHRISTIAN ENDOWMENT CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY 3-12. Dates of sale, June 30, July 1 and 2, limited for return passage July 15, subject to extension until August 1. Fare for the round trip \$8.50. BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION, BUREAU, FALLS, N. Y., JULY 11-17. Dates of sale, July 3, 1898, to 10, limited for return passage until July 19, subject to extension until September 1, 1898. Fare for the round trip \$8.50. The Santa Fe Route is the shortest quickest and best line to reach any of the above points. For particulars call on any agent.

Summer Tours In Canada!!

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

DOWN THE HUDSON

Before deciding on your summer holiday, you should write for the beautiful tourist folder published by the Washburn Railroad, the short line from Colorado points via Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit to all the pleasure resorts of the east and northeast. Ask your nearest Ticket Agent for rates or write to

G. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent.

Denver, Colorado.

Colorado Tourist Rates.

Commencing June 1st, 1898, the Santa Fe Route will place on sale tickets to Denver and return at rate of \$28.50, Colorado Springs, \$23.85, Pueblo, \$21.05, Fort Collins, \$20.00, and all other points on the line. Tickets will be on sale daily until October 13th, 1898, and will be limited to one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be made from Santa Fe to Chama. W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Santa Fe, N. M. Topeka, Kas.

300th Anniversary of the Permanent Settlement of New Mexico, Chama, N. M., July 13, 1898.

For the above occasion the Santa Fe Route will place on sale tickets from all points in New Mexico and El Paso, Tex., to Santa Fe, N. M., at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale daily until July 13, 1898, and will be limited to one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be made from Santa Fe to Chama. W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Santa Fe, N. M. Topeka, Kas.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

U. S. Indian Service, Navajo Agency, N. M. June 28, 1898.—Sealed proposals endorsed, "Proposals for Oats and Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Defiance, A. T., will be received at this agency until 1 o'clock p. m. of July 3, 1898, for furnishing and delivering 32,320 lbs of oats and 99,280 lbs of hay at Fort Defiance, A. T., 17,520 lbs of oats and 20,440 lbs of hay at East Mesa, Moqui Pueblos; 33,945 lbs of oats and 42,840 lbs of hay at Keam's Canon School; 8,760 lbs of oats and 10,720 lbs of hay at Fruiland, N. M.; 8,760 lbs of oats and 10,720 lbs of hay at Jewett, N. M.; and 8,760 lbs of oats and 10,720 lbs of hay at Tuba, A. T. Oats must be bright and clean, well sacked, and weigh not less than 32 lbs to the bushel. Hay must be good, sound, clean and merchantable. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the service. Certified checks—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. For any additional information apply to MAJOR CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

184 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos.

IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES

OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germ

WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley had not in hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe Route

A. T. & S. F. TIME TABLE

(Effective, April 1, 1898.)

Read Down. East Bound. Read Up. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No.